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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     In Re: Application of Hornbeam
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                                              New York, N.Y.
 7
                                              November 10, 2015
                                              10:30 a.m.
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     Before:
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                        HON. VERNON S. BRODERICK,
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                                              District Judge
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                               APPEARANCES
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     HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP
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          Attorneys for Hornbeam Corporation
     BY: JAMES H. POWER
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            JOSHUA McLAURIN
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     MARKS & SOKOLOV, LLP
          Attorneys for Intervenor Panikos Symeou
     BY: BRUCE S. MARKS
16
               -and-
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     REED SMITH LLP
          Attorneys for Intervenor Panikos Symeou
     BY: SAMUEL KADOSH
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MR. MARKS:

MR. POWER:

1 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, please state your name for 2 the record. 3 MR. POWER: James Power for Hornbeam. 4 MR. McLAURIN: Josh McLaurin for Hornbeam, pending 5 admission. 6 MR. MARKS: I'm Bruce Marks for Mr. Symeou. 7 MR. KADOSH: Sam Kadosh, also for Mr. Symeou. THE COURT: You may be seated. Let me review for the 8 9 parties the documents I have in connection with today's court 10 appearance. I have the October 8 letter of Mr. Power. It is a 11 joint letter. 12 MR. POWER: Yes. 13 THE COURT: With Exhibits A and B. I have the 14 November 3 letter of Mr. Power with the attachment of a spreadsheet, and the response dated November 4 from Mr. Marks. 15 I have another letter from Mr. Power dated November 3, and a 16 17 response to that letter dated November 4 from Mr. Marks. 18 Am I missing any submissions that the parties have 19 made in connection with today's court appearance? 20 MR. MARKS: Your Honor, we have two charts we want to 21 hand up to the Court. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Have you shared them with your 23 adversary?

We did, your Honor.

Which charts?

FBA3HORC MR. MARKS: The unrelated entities and -- the related 1 2 entities and the unrelated persons. Your Honor, may I 3 approach? 4 THE COURT: You may. 5 To whom should I give this, your Honor? MR. MARKS: 6 Can I have a copy please? MR. POWER: 7 MR. MARKS: Yes, of course. 8 I can explain what they mean in due course, your 9 We worked over the weekend and all of yesterday to 10 prepare these. We thought the information would be helpful to 11 the Court when we discuss where we are today. 12 THE COURT: So when it is appropriate, when you get to 13 the appropriate point, you should feel free to point me to

whatever you want me to know with regard to the charts.

MR. MARKS: Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Just a matter of housekeeping. My clerk informs me that she knows Mr. McLaurin, that they attended school together. And that I guess -- I don't know, friends? Friends. I put them on the spot. Just so that the parties are aware of that.

MR. POWER: Judge, I did not know that before I brought Mr. McLaurin in.

THE COURT: There is no reason necessarily that you would, yes.

MR. MARKS: In all full disclosure, your court

reporter appears to know Mr. Kadosh.

THE COURT: So I take it then I have, with the addition of the two charts that were just provided, I have all of the information that I need for today's conference.

MR. POWER: There were two recent Alabama opinions. I don't know if the judge wants to be informed of those.

THE COURT: I have the opinion that was docketed as document 61.

MR. POWER: There was a recent opinion last Friday in response --

THE COURT: Was that the stay?

MR. POWER: The stay which was denied by the District Court.

THE COURT: I haven't printed that out, but I am aware of that.

MR. POWER: Just so the Court is fully aware, the 11th Circuit just yesterday issued what is called an emergency motion for -- granted Mr. Symeou's request for an emergency stay pending appeal, and they did issue what they call a temporary administrative stay. Yesterday there was about 300 pages filed in the morning with the Circuit Court. We were given about two hours to respond. We did get an order from the 11th Circuit that issued this temporary administrative stay. The Warren Steel bank records were ready to be produced by Regent Bank to us, so those are now on hold.

THE COURT: The 11th Circuit, that was in --

MR. POWER: The Alabama action in which the District Court authorized the Warren Steel records. A request to stay the production of those records was made, that was denied by the District Court. We were ready to get the records yesterday pursuant to the subpoena, and there was an emergency stay that was made to the 11th Circuit to prevent the disclosure of the Warren Steel Regent bank records.

THE COURT: The Warren Steel Regent bank records were being obtained pursuant to 1782 subpoena?

MR. POWER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. That raises an issue of the 11th Circuit's recent decision in Glock, which I don't think, at least to date, that either party has cited, but as we go through the various arguments, are you familiar with the Glock decision?

MR. POWER: We did address those. The Glock, the Clerici case, those were all addressed in significant briefing before the district judge in Alabama. We can give the Court copies of our briefs. Both parties had the opportunity to do that. We were not planning on engaging in any sort of extensive legal arguments.

THE COURT: I think I have enough to handle without getting into what's going on in Alabama or the 11th Circuit. It sounds like there is a lot of things going on there.

Let's talk about now the protective order. What I plan to do is go through and provide the parties an opportunity with regard to each of the disputed sections to address more fully the arguments they've put in the letter. And then as we go through, if I have any questions I'll ask them, but I may have rulings at that time.

I know that Mr. Symeou had made the request to file a motion in connection with that. I can tell you right now I'm not inclined to do that in light of the submissions I've received so far and the argument we're going to hear today.

But, why don't we start with what I see as the first issue, which relates to use of the materials. I'll state where the issue stands.

Mr. Symeou argues that the material should only be used in connection with the BVI or the specific foreign potential litigations that were indicated in the initial petition. I take it that Hornbeam views it should be able to use them in connection with motions before me, in other words, in this Court, in connection with the motion for reconsideration. I believe that I received a letter indicating that. I'm not sure there is a dispute necessarily about that. I don't think there is.

I think where the dispute lies is that Hornbeam would like to use the materials in connection with other 1782 applications that it has made, and I think that it may intend

to make, although I'm not entirely sure about that.

So why don't I hear from Hornbeam and then I'll hear from Symeou.

MR. POWER: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. May I stay here?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. POWER: Yeah, I think what the instructions we got from your Honor as we took them to be is that we had every right to come back to your Honor, and for good cause shown, obtain additional 1782 subpoenas. And again, it would make sense to us as we got the records, for example, like the records we just submitted, where we determined, we found out from one of the wire transfers or series of wire transfers from one of the banks that \$82 million was transferred from Halliwel for the purchase of another steel mill that my client knew nothing about, yet he had owned shares in Halliwel for two years up to that point.

What would make sense, the types of subpoenas we would want to serve there, is Jefferies was the investment bank that would put together the purchase of those transactions. They are here in New York.

One of the other things we've learned, not necessarily from the documents before that we received from the 1782s, but from records that we obtained along the way in other means was that an investment bank, Sagent, it was putting together the

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very proposal on the valuation of Warren Steel, that they were pitching it to the industry to sell it. Sagent is also here in New York. That is also something else we would like to follow up with.

Essentially, by the terms of your Honor's order which said we can come back to you for good cause shown, we feel that if we get records that are showing specific things about the transactions and the relationships and between the Optima entries, if we were to get these wire transfer records and they were to demonstrate evidence of certain relationships between Mr. Kolomoisky, Mr. Korf, the Optima entities, Hornbeam, Halliwel, and Warren Steel, that we would be able to use those records themselves that we obtained by permission and authority of this Court, to go to this Court and say, hey, look, here is some additional evidence. We think we can make a case based on this evidence that we can either serve another subpoena on one of the entities that's involved in one of these relevant transactions, like the \$82 million from Halliwel to another entity, for the purchase. That's MS Metals.

So, in the most simplistic form, we had expected or it would make sense to us that records that we obtained here could be used to go back to your Honor for good cause shown to expand the current subpoenas, to issue new subpoenas based on that information.

In conjunction with that, as we recently learned in

Alabama, where we had the judge issued originally a subpoena order that was very much -- I think mirrored exactly what your Honor issued. It included all of the Optima related entities. All of the entities that had made more than \$120 million of loans to Warren Steel. So we had listed those entities, we had described why we thought those entities were relevant, and we had said that the nature of the relationship between the parties, the commingling of funds, the transactions, whether it be undervalued or overvalued between Warren Steel and these other entities, they were all relevant.

The judge originally agreed. Pointed it out on the bench. Mr. Symeou made a request and argument it should be narrowed down to Warren Steel. The judge accepted that in the first instance and said, yet, I am giving you every opportunity to come back to me after you get the Warren Steel records to come back to me for good cause shown to expand and include the original entities in the order for discovery, and that's the Optima entities. We can give you the list.

So we were waiting, again, hopeful as of yesterday we would have gotten all the Warren Steel records as the judge in Alabama had denied the request to stay the production of those records twice. We may not get those records now for, I don't know, depending on what the 11th Circuit says, two weeks, three weeks, four weeks, six months, or a year.

Of course the Warren Steel records from the bank would

be used also to cross reference all of the wire transfers that we got here. Just as we see from the Halliwel transfers of \$82 million to buy a steel mill that our client never knew about despite him being a one-third owner of Halliwel, the way the transactions are set up it makes sense to be able to cross reference transactions. Money going into Warren Steel, money going out of Warren Steel to one of the Optima entities. We see a pattern of this developing from our review of the wire transfers.

So in going back to the Court, for example, if we see other transfers, there is I think \$5 million from Mr. Korf's New York attorney's escrow account -- unexplainable, because the references don't state -- going into Warren Steel. I think from my practice, I do a lot of fraud and asset recovery, people will tell you it is a red flag immediately when a lawyer is using his IOLA attorney's account to fund money coming in from outside the United States through his account to invest for a U.S. local entity into, in this case it was Warren Steel.

So, if we were to come to the Court and say we found these particular transactions, we would like to use them before your Honor to say we think we've established good cause shown. Of course that would be entirely up to the court to determine whether that good cause was met. But it also make sense to use this evidence, which is very much related to the very things we're asking in Alabama, i.e., requests for the actual bank

records of these other Optima related entities that relate to these transactions. That's where the New York City records are going to be extremely relevant in tying the pieces together in other 1782s and/or identifying very relevant and material targets to include as the recipient of a subpoena in another district, wherever they may be found, and we can sort of see from the wire transfer records based on addresses and things where sort of a potential target is located.

For example, the \$80 million from Halliwel to Metals Resources is a Michigan entity. And we know that Jeffereys did that transaction, and Jefferies is here in New York. It seems reasonable and good cause, to us, at least, that we would be able to go to the Court and use those records and ask for an additional subpoena on, for example, Jefferies on that particular transaction of 80 million from Halliwel.

That's essentially the general summary of why we think the New York records are very useful to the Court and to us in determining what's good cause shown. If we don't have any access to any records, we're not allowed to gather any evidence or don't have anything, one would expect it is difficult to show good cause shown. We expect that good cause shown would be from the information we're gathering through various 1782s. Again, it is only in 1782s. As the Court is well aware now, the Ohio TRO action has been vacated, there is no action pending in the United States. We will, as we've agreed to the

Court, and represented to the Court, we do not intend and will not use any records that are obtained from 1782s in an action in the United States. These are for actions in the BVI which we are moving forward with.

I would suggest that the delays we're facing in putting together something we can produce in the BVI is quite reasonably a matter of getting the records like the Warren Steel records that we thought would come without much fanfare from Alabama. We now may have to wait another six months, a year, before we get those records. And again, those are the types of records that we're putting together to make sure we have the entire scope of the operations surrounding Warren Steel, the \$120 million in funding, where the money went, whether it actually went there, whether it was used to actually fund these other Optima entities in their business endeavors. Those are the kinds of things we're looking at and those go directly to the claims in the BVI.

MR. MARKS: Your Honor, thank you. Just to put where we are in perspective. If we can step back a second. Hornbeam filed claims in the BVI.

THE COURT: Could you adjust the microphone.

MR. MARKS: I'll do this one here.

I'd just like to give that a little perspective. Hornbeam filed claims in the BVI that were found to be an abuse. They were ordered to pay \$846,000 by February 1st of

2015, which they haven't done. They then filed claims in Ohio. My client's incurred hundreds of thousands of dollars defending those claims, and they were dismissed about a month ago.

Now here we are, they're trying to get records for Warren Steel which they should be trying to get in the BVI. If they want records of Warren Steel, which is the subsidiary of Halliwel, all they have to do is go to the BVI and file a claim before the BVI High Court to inspect the books and records of Halliwel, which would include the books and records of Warren Steel. And they haven't done that.

So if there is any delay on their part, it is because they haven't proceeded in the right court. So, it is not fair for them to suggest that we have caused any delay, when they were in the BVI in August of 2014, and nothing has stopped them from going back to the BVI, other than paying the \$846,000. And your Honor has found that it is not plausible that Mr. Shulman wouldn't be able to pay it. And therefore, that's really where they should be. That's my first point.

THE COURT: They made an application to get the Warren Steel documents in Alabama. And you're anticipating they'll make a similar type of request?

MR. MARKS: Well, your Honor, in effect they've done that here, because they sought the wire records of Warren Steel and Halliwel in this district.

Your Honor may not have reviewed our Rule 60(b)(6)

motion, but our position is that that's a circumvention of the procedures of the BVI for the shareholder of a BVI company to get the books and records of the BVI company.

THE COURT: Warren Steel is not a BVI company.

MR. MARKS: It is a subsidiary of a BVI company, and as a result, the proper procedure, just like, your Honor, if I were invested in a Delaware company that had a Pennsylvania subsidiary, the procedure in the United States if you are a shareholder of the Delaware company is you go to Delaware, and you request the books and records of the Delaware company and its subsidiary.

THE COURT: My question though is are you conceding that were they to go, because, again, you're not dealing with domestic companies, right, you're dealing with a foreign company and a domestic company.

MR. MARKS: Right.

THE COURT: Are you saying that were they to go to the BVI and request the documents of Halliwel, that they would get the documents and be entitled to the documents that are the Warren Steel documents that may be located in this country?

MR. MARKS: The BVI court would determine the scope of what they're entitled to. We have said repeatedly, it is on the record, that Halliwel will accept that it is in the possession and custody and control of the Warren Steel documents. So if the BVI court says produce the Warren Steel

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documents, we will produce them. Like any court, your Honor, like a Delaware court, which would consider the request for books and records of a shareholder. The court could limit the The court could set conditions on the request. It is no different whether they invested in a BVI company, which was Mr. Shulman's choice, okay, let's remember. The three principals were originally shareholders of Warren Steel which is an Ohio company. They chose voluntarily to transfer their interests from Warren Steel to a BVI company. And there is reasons that people want to hold shares in an offshore company. There may be tax reasons, there may be other structural But that was a choice that Mr. Shulman made. But to answer your Honor's question, this is within the power of the BVI court to decide the scope of the books and records that they would be entitled to.

Your Honor, if I could give you an example.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. MARKS: One of the problems that occurred here from our perspective, all right, is that they got wire records of Warren Steel. Those wire records reflect the bank account numbers of the persons who sent the records there, including Mr. Korf that Mr. Power just referenced. It is entirely fair game, I think, that if they went to the BVI, and they said would you produce the records by which Mr. Korf wired the money into the bank, they could produce the record that says

Mr. Korf, it says the date, and it says the amount.

But the concern that we have, what happened here, which, of course, it was an exparte proceeding and the subpoenas were served without notice to us and discovery received, we don't think a BVI court would allow them to get the information regarding Mr. Korf's personal account, or Mr. Kolomoisky's personal account, or Mr. Bogolubov's personal account.

Your Honor, can you look at the related entities chart now? This might be a good time to bring this up. Okay. What happened, your Honor, your Honor in the ex parte proceeding, you had your hearing and you accepted the representations that Mr. Power made, and you ordered the broad discovery on the 12 banks. And that included all the wires, all wires to and from the related entities.

What happened, your Honor, is that banks produced records, and the related entities are on the left side. These are entities that were listed in the subpoena. These are the real entities. Next is the number — these are the wires that were neither to nor from Halliwel. These are wires that have nothing to do with the dispute over Warren Steel. They produced over 5,000 wires. We worked all weekend to complete this chart.

We asked Mr. Powers over the last two weeks, please tell us which wires you think are unrelated, and he didn't

provide any information to us. We had to do this ourselves.

They got this information, with the exception of the Deutsche
Bank subpoena, months and months ago, because we never knew the
discovery was produced. And in a short period of time my
office had to put this together using the spreadsheets. Some
were the Excel spreadsheets and some were PDFs.

Your Honor, they have received information regarding over \$4 billion of transactions, these wires. And your Honor, remember the spreadsheet that Mr. Power showed you at the December 23 hearing?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MARKS: These wires show their addresses, they show their bank account numbers, okay. They showed the purpose of these transactions. We don't even know who they've been disseminated to because Mr. Powers hasn't told us. We've asked them, because we want to know who has actually received these wires, including people outside of the United States, okay, who are not subject to the jurisdiction of this court. They have information regarding over \$4 billion of wires involving Mr. Korf's personal transactions. The charities that he gives to, the location of his wife's account that he pays money into, the location of the nature of what he does in his personal life for entertainment. Things that, without getting into it, not everybody would want other people to know. They know who the customers of these unrelated companies are, because customers

wire money into their account. They know who the suppliers are of these unrelated companies.

So, if you're asking me what might happen in the BVI, and we are going to get into the relief we're hoping your Honor would seek, a BVI court, we think, okay, in an ex parte proceeding, while they might give them the records that are relevant to Warren Steel, would have never given them the information that they now have regarding unrelated transactions, involving individuals, okay, and their personal bank accounts.

Not only even that, your Honor, they now, as you can imagine, these operating companies have employees, right. They have employees. Felman Trading has employees, the Optima companies have employees. They wired money into their employee accounts. I do that on occasion. Sometimes we pay employees with wires. Now they have the personal bank accounts of all these people.

So, to get back to what your Honor was saying, in the BVI, yeah, they would have a right to go in and to get the records that are related to Halliwel and the Warren Steel. Would they get the same information that they were able to get because they served subpoenas and didn't tell us? I don't think so. I think a BVI court -- and we're hoping that this Court will reconsider the scope of what they've received -- would only give them what's relevant to the dispute, which is

their allegation that there were false loans or their allegation that there was some type of transactions between the two companies.

So, when we get to the issue of how should this stuff be used, I do think it is common ground. We've said it could be used in this court. So if they want to use that in this court, okay, for whatever good cause they want to show, not today, because it should be done we think by motion, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's talk about that a little bit. I want to resolve this because my sense is with regard to any application, in other words, future things that aren't before me, that it would be another petition or something under 1782.

MR. POWER: Not ex parte either, obviously.

THE COURT: Obviously it would be with service to --

MR. MARKS: Can I make one comment, your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. MARKS: Your Honor's already ruled limiting these to outside the United States, being the BVI. But the problem we have, your Honor, within the United States, okay, right now they have all of this information regarding the related parties that has nothing to do with Warren Steel. Our position is that they shouldn't have it. We want to try to put the toothpaste back into the tube. Right now the toothpaste is out of tube, but at least it is in the bathroom here in New York. We don't

want to have to chase this toothpaste to a bathroom in Alabama or a bathroom in Florida or a bathroom in Ohio.

We believe that the orderly approach would be to keep the protective order that your Honor entered this summer, limit the use of this to this court, or if they go to file in the BVI, to the BVI, but not to put us in a position where, if your Honor changes your decision like the Court in Alabama did, the Court in Alabama, as Mr. Power explained, after we had the interparty oral argument, she eliminated the discovery related to the related parties and limited it to the Warren Steel bank records.

But if your Honor were to change, were to give the relief that we're seeking, or if the Circuit Court were, we don't have to go chasing these records around the country. So that's our view on that. I hope that was --

THE COURT: So two parts. One part dealing with the issue relating to the protective order and whether or not they can utilize the documents in other 1782 applications.

MR. MARKS: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: But the second point relates to your motion, which relates to the scope of the initial grant here.

MR. MARKS: That's correct, your Honor. That's correct. That's correct. In terms of the scope of -- yes.

Absolutely to the scope. Both to, unfortunately in our view, unfortunately, records that have already been produced that we

want to claw back, okay. Because the scope, if there were wires to or from Warren Steel or wires to or from Halliwel, right, we understand that. Okay, for reasons such as the internal affairs doctrine, we don't agree they should have been discovered here, but we're not objecting to that on scope. We get that. We understand why those wires to and from, again, not all the information, because they don't need to know the bank accounts of individuals, but yeah, we understand where that is.

But in terms of the scope on these wires, yes, your Honor, we don't want these wires of unrelated parties, or excuse me, of the related parties that have nothing to do with this disseminated to all these other courts. Then we have to get that toothpaste in that bathroom and this bathroom and this proceeding should conclude before that happens. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. With regard to the issue relating to related unrelated -- I'd like to hear from you. That is impacted by the protective order, to the extent that I would permit the use of documents in other 1782 applications, the scope, it implicates the motion that has been made by Mr. Symeou. Let me ask that with regard to the related wire transfers.

MR. POWER: Yes, your Honor. I would also like to focus on the term "related." When we approached your Honor at

the very beginning back in December, we laid out, we believe in great detail the underlying reasons why we wanted various entities included in the subpoena. We didn't make these up, pulled out of thin air, tried to lasso in more entities than were necessary.

More than \$120 million has been allegedly loaned to Warren Steel by one or more of these -- I think there is 18 entities. The reason why these entities are part of the subpoena anyway is they said they loaned money. There is some evidence of transactions being made into Warren Steel. But there is about \$60 million that the defendants, Mr. Symeou was unable to identify from a wire transaction. We also concur there is about \$60 million that's missing.

Now, when a party, a related entity, okay, owned by one of the other shareholders in a closed corporation transfers — says he loaned \$120 million, and we see evidence that that's not true, and then we see evidence that we just uncovered last week with a production from Deutsche Bank, that \$82 million from Halliwel, this isn't just about Warren Steel. Remember, it was about Warren Steel as up until a week ago our client understood that Warren Steel was the only asset of Halliwel. Now it looks like there is another steel plant that could be an asset of Halliwel that was purchased with \$82 million of Halliwel funds that we never knew about, that Symeou never disclosed. So transactions that involve only Warren

Steel way is too narrow because of the way defendants have chosen. No one forced them to conduct their business using Mr. Korf's attorney account to make loans to Warren Steel. No one forced them to use 15 different related entities for transactions and alleged loans to Warren Steel. No one forced them to use Mr. Shulman's company Halliwel, of which he owns one-third, to take \$80 million of Halliwel funds and buy another steel mill and not let him know about it.

So it is the defendant's activities that have created the necessity to expand the scope beyond Warren Steel,
Halliwel, and the related entities. We've limited it to the entities that have themselves -- remember, Mr. Korf is signing with one hand, with his left hand on the loan, one side of the loan agreement, and his right hand on the other, he signed on every one of the loans of the 120 million that is allegedly loaned to Warren Steel, Mr. Korf signed both sides on behalf of the borrower and the lender. And in fact, he also apparently funded some of this from his personal attorney's account in New York.

There has been statements made, I actually believe, I mean, I haven't verified the numbers, but yeah, there is a lot of money that's going around by and between all these companies.

What this is more akin to, it is not the toothpaste out of the bottle, it is the bloodhound on the scent of

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potential fraud. When a company transacts business in a proper means but commingles funds that it's been using to syphon out of Warren Steel, and as we've seen syphon out of Halliwel, the \$80 million, no one can explain that.

That is when the investigation, rightfully so, is given a little bit more latitude and leeway to explore the relationships between the different related parties, how they are getting the money, again, the premise of this is you have the one company in all of these 18 related entities that is losing millions and millions and millions of dollars, has essentially lost \$160 million over the last five years, and every other company of Mr. Kolomoisky is making tons of money. And we find out that \$80 million of Halliwel funds that was supposed to be used to fund the operations and so forth was diverted to buy another company for Mr. Kolomoisky. And the other company that was purchased, theoretically on behalf of, is one of the very entities that we have listed, and the Court found in the first instance was to be relevant enough and a related party. It was an entity that loaned money to Warren Steel.

So, at the very nature and the simplest transactions we are seeing, we see Halliwel, my client's money, one-third of it, to buy a steel plant on behalf of one of the other Optima entities, and we see Optima entities lending back to Warren Steel tens of millions of dollars. This whole circular system

calls into question exactly the business practices of what these guys are doing, which supports what is the true value of Halliwel, because my client holds shares in Halliwel. What is the true value of all of the asset of Halliwel. Up until last week, we thought it was only Warren Steel. Now it may be the other steel plant that Halliwel purchased.

The transactions are listed in my letter, which, again, at first glance it is very easy to see it raises serious questions why is Halliwel transferring \$82 million on June 27 of 2008 to purchase another steel mill that has nothing to do with Warren Steel. Again, there has been no disclosures that there has been any other assets of Halliwel other than Warren Steel.

So we think that in terms of related parties, that it is entirely appropriate at this time -- Mr. Marks, I think he knows these companies sort of. He said in the declaration to the Court that he has all his information from third-party sources.

Now, with all due respect, it is not really for us two attorneys at this point in time to determine thousands of transactions, what's relevant and not relevant, when the whole point of this is they're moving money back and forth between the companies, and I think we've demonstrated that for the Court. They've admitted that they do mostly all their business between Warren Steel's related party business. So there is no

secret here they're doing all this business. Our allegations are they're selling product at a higher prior to Warren Steel, buying product at a lower price. That they're diverting funds that were put into Halliwel that were supposed to be used for Warren Steel, they've been diverting millions of dollars to other companies. They are taking profits out of Warren Steel and then into the other Optima entities, and then just loaning money back to Warren Steel, and then claiming a security interest to shut our client out of his shares.

Again, it is pretty much textbook. Again, I've seen this before, we just had a trial in Norfolk. The judge found very similar things happening by review of all the bank records. If you look at one bank record. Up until two weeks ago, Mr. Symeou's position was only Warren Steel's bank records are relevant. In fact, that's what they argued in Alabama, and the Court said I am going to split the baby here. I am going to take your arguments, Mr. Symeou's counsel, and we are going to limit this to Warren Steel.

Now, we may never get the Warren Steel records because there is now a big push to prevent us from getting the records. But up until two weeks ago it was Mr. Symeou's position that only Warren Steel's records are relevant. Lo and behold, we have Deutsche Bank produce a late production, and it shows that Halliwel now has transferred all of its funds to buy these other companies on behalf of these related entities.

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So again, at this point, neither myself nor Mr. Marks, as much as we may have investigated this case, not one of us knows enough and can verify to this Court at this point in time when we aren't able to cross reference the Regent bank records that we'd like to get in the near future, if Mr. Symeou is of the position that we can simply go to the BVI and request these records, which I can tell you our lawyers are telling us Mr. Symeou, who is the director of Halliwel, under BVI law can simply hand us a one-page piece of paper and say here's the summary of the status of Halliwel's business activities. They're not required to keep the books and records like we understand here. The BVI court does not have jurisdiction over Regent Bank in Alabama, which the Alabama court quite aptly Saying even though you may be able to request them, noted. there is no guarantee they're going to give them or that the documents that are given are going to contain the full amounts. They're not going to be certified by the bank. They won't be directly from the source.

In a case like this, for better or worse where there is all these allegations, it is much better for all the parties to get the documents from the source, so we don't have to go and spend a year in the BVI arguing you didn't give us enough, you doctored the records, things were not produced properly.

The best way to challenge a party who has been, we are alleging, is not producing truthful records, either in summary

form or what have you, is to verify the records from multiple independent sources.

I've been doing this for a long time. The best, the best way that the Court can be sure, we can be sure, that the records match up is by cross referencing the wire transactions that we see from the intermediary banks as well as the actual records from the Regent Bank productions that we were hoping to get as of today.

So I would, again, state that to the extent that we do not believe that we should be addressing relevant transactions at this point, because of the reasons I've said.

There is another category which we're on board. We reached out to Mr. Marks. There is apparently what's been identified as unresponsive records. Unresponsive records has been identified as records which appear to have been produced by the banks for the words "Optima" and "CSC." It is almost exactly the same named company, but Mr. Marks I guess he's been consulting with his client, has determined and made a representation to us that those are not any of the Optima entities that are related.

Now, I don't know for sure, but I'm certainly willing to take Mr. Marks' word on that. That if in fact there is an Optima entity within these bank records that is not one of the related party Optimas, maybe the administrator at the bank who is running searches in compliance with the subpoena put in an

Optima entity that looks exactly the same but it is not the same one. That's fine. We're happy to take those off the table. We're ready to discuss that, discuss it with Mr. Marks. I don't believe, from what I'm hearing, that is not the issue here.

What is really the issue is making a determination at this point based upon the counsel for Symeou's belief and representation that nothing is relevant unless they say it is. And I don't believe we're at that point yet. I believe that is some time down the road when we are able to cross reference the documents received from different sources like the very Regent Bank records that we thought we were going to get from Warren Steel yesterday.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARKS: Can I respond to some of this, please?

THE COURT: Sure. I understand that the motion I currently have before me is for me to reconsider my initial ruling on the petition that was filed under 1782. The protective order, obviously, would govern any documents that have been produced under that. Obviously, what I would like to do is try and get the protective order in place with the understanding that there is a motion for reconsideration pending. Go ahead.

MR. MARKS: I just want to say, first of all, we dispute the characterization of the \$60 million. We submitted

the evidence in the court in Ohio that demonstrated that the loans had been made. That's number one. He can say whatever he wants. I understand that.

Number two, on this \$80 million that went to the plant in Michigan, okay. Halliwel and Warren Steel were not operating companies at the time. Mr. Kolomoisky and Mr. Bogolubov decided to purchase a plant in Michigan, and the wires went through Halliwel because the people who were involved in that didn't realize I guess that Mr. Shulman had an interest. If they would go to the BVI, which they appear unwilling to do, and they were to get the records of Halliwel, the records of Halliwel would reflect that the 80 some million dollars was wired into Halliwel by entities that were associated with Mr. Kolomoisky and Mr. Bogolubov and it was taken from Halliwel and it was used to pay the facility in Michigan.

This concept that the same day he gets these records from Deutsche Bank and then can write a letter to your Honor alleging that somehow my clients have taken \$80 million of money that belonged to Halliwel of which Mr. Shulman had an interest, I would only say to your Honor that's the type of allegation without a foundation that we've had to deal with in the BVI, which resulted in an abuse; in Ohio, which resulted in the case being dismissed; and I'm forced to confront here.

But to get to the focus, your Honor, we don't have an

objection to the wires being used before your Honor. Okay. If they have to be filed under seal, whatever it is, we have issues with that which we can discuss. But we think that the toothpaste has to be kept in the Southern District of New York unless they file something in the BVI. And that's a strong position of ours, because otherwise, until this proceeding is concluded, until your Honor makes your final ruling, and until, again, your Honor, I hope you rule in our favor, I don't know what you are agoing to do. But if you don't and I think it is fair game, your Honor understands the job we have to do, we are going to go to the Second Circuit just like we did in Alabama. It is not the right thing to allow the toothpaste to get out of Southern District of New York until this orderly process is complete.

THE COURT: This is what we're going to do. The parties agree that the materials can be used before me in connection with any motion practice or any future applications on notice under 1782. And as I understand it, the parties are in agreement that those documents will be filed pursuant to the protective order that will be entered into here.

With regard to the use of the materials in other 1782 applications, I'm going to grant that with the following caveat: I'm not going to permit, while the current motion for reconsideration is pending, I'm not going to permit the use of those documents and the other 1728 applications outside of this

jurisdiction until such time as I have an opportunity to rule on what Mr. Symeou has made an argument that it was too broad, in the first instance that I shouldn't have issued it, but in any event, that it is too broad and encapsulates too much, too many documents that are unrelated to what Mr. Symeou claims is the issue related to Warren Steel.

The first item in dispute is the protective order.

Let's talk about the attorneys' eyes only. And let me just make sure I understand the parties' relative positions. Am I correct that the parties agree that, although in different degrees, that there should be an attorneys' eyes only designation? Let's start with that and then I want to go from there. Mr. Power.

MR. POWER: Your Honor, with respect to some entities that -- certainly not with respect to Halliwel and Warren Steel. We don't see any justification for an attorneys' eyes only designation of records that our client is so close to.

We also question the necessity of attorney' eyes only with respect to the related party transactions for the loans. Part of the whole thing is we need a forensics. In other words, the way evidence is introduced in the BVI, as we did it once before, is through a forensic accountant who analyzed these records. Everyone knows you don't do a document dump on a court. In fact, what is likely going to happen if there is 1,000 wire transfers, we all know how litigation is. There is

a couple kernels in each one. We haven't determined the kernel yet because we don't have access to the full scope of the cross reference records.

That being said, we would think that attorneys' eyes only would limit the ability for us to use it and assess it from a financial expert to put together the concepts of fraud and commingling and undervalued transactions, the very principles that we're looking to use this evidence for. So, I think it needs to be used sparingly.

Look, I do recognize Mr. Kolomoisky's transfers, Mr. Bogolubov's transfers, we are not interested in what he does to -- I forget where he take his wife out to dinner or if it is other people he's taking out, those are the kinds of things that we are not interested in.

But again, I would also like to advise the Court it is our position, this 60(b) motion came sort of without much warning. The way the Court has just couched it, and I believe we agree, is it is really a discovery dispute motion. We should have met and conferred. We've gone over these records. We would have said give us your attorneys' eyes only designations, you can leave them for a little bit, the whole scope is it shouldn't be our burden to remove the entire record that's been produced as attorneys' eyes only. We knew this would take six months go through that. We're still willing, we've offered to meet and confer. We've even offered to bring

Mr. Fabrizio Campanile here who has been investigating this.

He's been at this court, he's been in Alabama once. If they brought Mr. Symeou who may have more information than Mr. Marks about the records, again, we are just two lawyers who are coming into this from the outside. We don't know, frankly, the true nature of these transactions. There's other people better determined to determine what these transactions are for. So to limit them as attorneys' eyes only is to render them useless.

We think that no attorneys' eyes only on Warren Steel and Halliwel. No attorneys' eyes only on the related parties that purportedly made the \$120 million of loans. But people like Mr. Bogolubov and Mr. Kolomoisky's personal accounts, these are powerful men, stuff is sensitive. We're not interested in making a big deal out of all this. We're interested in figuring out how did they fund the money. Did they fund Warren Steel. Did they take undue dividends by taking money out of Halliwel through Warren Steel through Optima back to Mr. Kolomoisky. That's the thing we are going to be doing. We are not going to be looking at where he buys fur coats and other things.

If there is an attorney designation on those particular individuals that are very sensitive and I recognize the sensitivity, we're happy to work with that. We don't want a broadbrush attorneys' eyes only. In fact, it has been suggested we can't even show Halliwel records to Mr. Shulman.

We have been fighting to just have our client see the very records of the companies in which he owns one-third in. I thinks that's the kind of sort of position that we're fighting with when there is this interest of locking everything down to the extent it serves no purpose.

THE COURT: What I'm grappling with is where the line is between the attorneys' eyes only information that the parties would seek to have as only the attorneys review, and what would be deemed confidential. In other words, material that can be viewed by others that the parties at least for the time being have indicated should be kept confidential, and perhaps filed under seal.

MR. POWER: So, if we want that distinction, from my perspective, no attorneys' eyes only, no confidentiality with respect to Halliwel and Warren Steel because our client is so close to that. Our client has the right to assert that privilege as well. All of the related party entities we're happy to do confidential. But that means, at least from what I recall from when we were trying to come to an agreement with the protective order, that means we got to share it within our inner circle. An attorney in the BVI has to be able to look at these records. What good is it you can't show anything to the attorney in the BVI? That's taking your order and vacating it itself by the limitation. We would like have forensic analysis. The protective order has a certification, so people

who are going to look at this are going to sign it. And again, I'm certainly going to stand by it, I know the people I deal with will stand by it.

I'm happy to keep Mr. Bogolubov and Mr. Kolomoisky's information attorneys' eyes only. Not even confidential.

We'll keep it at the maximum. I don't have to show that.

Mr. Shulman won't have to see that. We can save that until the very end, after we fill in all the other blanks.

THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Symeou, Mr. Kadosh.

MR. KADOSH: Your Honor, I just want to take a step back and provide a little bit of context as to why we're seeking the attorneys' eyes only designation here and why it is so important in this case.

So attorneys' eyes only, as your Honor knows, like the quintessential use of it is when you have competitors and there is sensitive information that you don't want your competitor to see. And that's exactly the situation here, in the sense that they used to be business partners, Mr. Shulman and Mr. Kolomoisky and Mr. Bogolubov, and now they're having conflict, and frankly we don't want Mr. Shulman to see the wire transfers. Let's leave aside Warren Steel and Halliwel for a minute. Okay. I want to cabin those off.

THE COURT: Rather than cabining them off, why don't you state your position with regard to those two, so we can see if there is any sort of agreement.

MR. KADOSH: With respect to those two, I think our only concern, and the only thing we want to designate as attorneys' eyes only with respect to the wire transfers relating to Halliwel and Warren Steel are if there is bank account numbers, Warren Steel is paying an employee. Right. We think we should be able to designate that bank account number, that's sensitive information, that we should be able to designate the bank account number as attorneys' eyes only. Or the bank account numbers, if there is a wire between Warren Steel and Kolomoisky, we don't want Mr. Shulman to know the bank account numbers, right. He can see the transfer, he can see the transfer, but we don't want him to see the bank account numbers for his competitors' bank accounts.

And I want to explain to you what we're concerned about here. Right, our principal concern is that these wire records, Hornbeam is seeking to have the ability to send these wire records overseas. And not only overseas, but to send them to jurisdictions that don't have the strongest rule of law. When we talk about, as the Court noted in its decision, what we're dealing is three Ukrainian oligarchs. So when Hornbeam seeks to have Mr. Shulman's associates and confederates and assistants and experts analyze these records, what this means in practice is that the bank account numbers and the wire records relating to Kolomoisky and Bogolubov, they're now in contention, are going to be going to the Ukraine where there is

not a strong rule of law. It could be going to other countries where there is not a strong rule of law. And there is a not insubstantial concern, your Honor, that that information could be used by state actors by others to harm Mr. Kolomoisky's interests.

This is not an abstract concern. It was reported in the news last week that the Ukrainian government had arrested the second in command or Mr. Kolomoisky's chief confederate.

We don't want Mr. Shulman to know where Mr. Kolomoisky's assets are, where his bank accounts are. It is not information that he or his associates or his confederates need to know. That's why we feel really strongly about this. This information is going to jurisdictions where it can really be used to harm our client. And so our entire position really flows from that fact.

Now, once we're in that position, we think that we should have the ability to designate anything not relating to Warren Steel or Halliwel, all the personal wire transfers, all the wire transfers of the entities that are owned by Kolomoisky or Bogolubov, that should all be able to be designated attorneys' eyes only.

Then with respect to Warren Steel and Halliwel, we think that the bank account numbers should be able to be designated attorneys' eyes only, because there is that same concern about the information getting into the wrong hands, out

of the Court's jurisdiction, and places with weak rule of law.

And that's why we feel like we need to be able to tag these records as attorneys' eyes only.

THE COURT: Just to be clear, to the extent the protective order is entered into here, I would expect anyone who gets the documents, whether they're here or anywhere in the world, would have to sign off on that. I know that may be, since they're outside of the jurisdiction, that may be of limited value.

But the bottom line is there are parties here that could be held responsible for the actions, I think as contemplated in the current protective order, my recollection is that there is provision for damages, should the protective order be violated.

Yes, Mr. Marks.

MR. MARKS: Hornbeam is dissolved. The only party here is Hornbeam. It is a dissolved Panamanian company without any assets. So, the fact that there may be people in Ukraine who sign this, that's not really very much protection. Whether they're Ukraine, Bracha, which is the parent of Hornbeam, your Honor, is in Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein doesn't enforce the judgments of any other country. That was one of the reasons that we put in a motion in Alabama that the protective order didn't provide us much protection. We understand the Court in Alabama did as much as it could. We understand your Honor will

do as much as your Honor can.

What we say is if there is not a very strong remedy, give us a little self-protection, which, your Honor, they can always object.

THE COURT: That will be obviously any provision for either the attorneys' eyes only or confidential designation, that would be subject to the other party objecting to.

But let me ask this just with regard to a narrow question, then I'll allow Mr. Power to speak. Attorneys' eyes only, but what about retained experts by the attorneys? In other words, by you, Mr. Marks, on behalf of Mr. Symeou, or by Mr. Power on behalf of his client.

Some of this material, quite frankly, while I'm sure both of you have more facility with analyzing financial records and the like, there is something to be said for an attorney who hires an expert and that expert to review those documents. So let me hear on that specific issue.

MR. MARKS: Your Honor, if you're asking me, I am going to be very brief. Mr. Power already indicated he wouldn't object, he understood why we wanted it for the unrelated transactions of Mr. Bogolubov, of Mr. Kolomoisky, and also Mr. Korf.

Just for the record, your Honor, they're not our clients in this proceeding. Our client is Mr. Symeou, but obviously he's protecting the interests of the shareholders,

and I think that goes without saying.

But your Honor, I don't see why any expert in or outside the United States would need to know the bank account number of an employee of Mr. Korf of Mr. Kolomoisky, Mr. Bogolubov.

As far as the Halliwel and the Warren records, we've all agreed they would be confidential, so you can't disseminate them. But we don't have an objection to the Halliwel and the Warren records being subject to confidentiality, and the experts signing the certification. God bless them. That's why they're experts. We understand that.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Power?

MR. POWER: Yeah, I think what I'd like to just point out, we actually were the proactive party in saying it should not just be Hornbeam signing this, it should be Bracha, it should be Mr. Shulman and Mr. Kolomoisky and Mr. Korf. The parties that have an interest in these various transactions.

Mr. Marks is representing only Symeou. We are talking a lot about protecting the rights of all these other parties.

I get it, because we're lawyers, we see their sensitivity. But now, I think there is also a line that Mr. Symeou can cross where he is arguing on behalf of all these other entities without any basis whatsoever.

My client is in Monaco. He has relationships in Switzerland. Most of the accounts, we can take this out, but

my client is not in the Ukraine. Mr. Kolomoisky is in London or Switzerland as well. These are people that are in the world's financial centers. You can reach out to them. They've reached out to my client in Monaco, they have his addresses. Mr. Shulman, Bracha, and Hornbeam — which is not dissolved, by the way. It is in the process of voluntarily being dissolved by a group of Liechtenstein lawyers who no longer want to use the company for holding shares of people in trust. We have three years before that's done. That's a lot of time.

But again, we are the ones who offered and suggested that Bracha and Shulman be signatories to this as well as sign certifications. Mr. Symeou didn't want Bracha and Shulman having access to these records, and simply wanted Hornbeam, who they say is an entity that has no ability to get any recourse from.

We had our names on here, I'm happy to put our names on here. Obviously, we've made known to our clients the types of seriousness of the confidentiality agreements in the United States and they recognize it. Our instructing counsels are lawyers. We deal with this.

So, we think a protective agreement is going to more than adequately address the issues of having this information disseminated to the four corners of the world.

And again, to the extent that there is a wire transfer from Mr. Kolomoisky directly to Warren Steel through a New York

bank, that cat's out of the bag to some degree. If these wire transfers emanate from or to Halliwel or Warren Steel, there should be no attorneys' eyes only and no confidentiality. The United States court system already, as well as the protective order, we would redact bank account -- you're required if you are going to submit them anywhere to redact bank account numbers. These are things we would do in the normal course. For many of these records, attorneys' eyes only is not necessary to implement the protections that are already in place and can be crafted by the protective agreement.

THE COURT: I guess this is where I'm coming out on this issue. I'm hesitant, in fact I'm not going to sort of make prior -- attorneys' eyes only in the scheme of documents that get produced, I would imagine that the information that's attorneys' eyes only should be somewhat limited.

Having said that, I'm not in a position to make an in advance decision. Although I hear what the parties are saying with regard to Halliwel and Warren Steel and the issue with regard to the bank account numbers. I do think that certain of that information may be stuff that if it is redacted could be attorneys' eyes only in the unredacted version.

Having said that, with regard to the sort of related party transactions, I don't know what form that would take, and it may be that what will wind up happening is, again, as I mentioned, I would expect attorneys' eyes only to be a more

limited subset of the documents that get produced. And obviously there maybe a substantial portion of the documents that are confidential.

But, I'm going to include the designation with regard to attorneys' eyes only, indicating to the parties as a general matter where sort of my thinking on attorneys' eyes only documents, and it may be that once and, again, the parties designate the material, either I or — most likely I, because I typically retain discovery related matters, I have a sense this may become — I hope it doesn't become a semi full-time job to regulate the discovery. But there may be disputes about what is covered by attorneys' eyes only versus confidentiality.

So I'm going to include the provision. I think what I intend to do overall is after the conference, go back, take a look at the redlined version that was submitted by the parties and create a version that I'll send to the parties which is the version that I think should be entered.

Obviously, there may be things that I've missed or nuances, so I'll allow the parties before we enter it to have their last word, so to speak.

Obviously, as I've already mentioned, with regard to using the information in other venues, that is going to be on hold until I rule on the motion for reconsideration.

Mr. Power, you alluded to this, as I understand it, am correct, Mr. Marks, that Mr. Symeou objects to having Bracha be

part of the agreement?

MR. MARKS: Yes, your Honor. Bracha is a foundation. So it doesn't mean anything to me. First of all, it shouldn't be a party to the agreement because it didn't bring the application, and the Ohio court has already ruled it doesn't have standing to bring a case in the BVI.

Our position is simple. Mr. Symeou is the litigant. He will sign it on our side. Hornbeam is the litigant, whoever their liquidator is, that's the appropriate person to sign it for them.

If Mr. Kolomoisky or Mr. Bogolubov want the documents, they'll sign the certification. It is that simple. They will be treated like anybody else. They're not parties to this litigation. Same for Mr. Shulman. If Mr. Shulman wants the documents, again, it's not attorneys' eyes only for him, same for Mr. Kolomoisky and Mr. Bogolubov, they sign the certifications. It is really not a complicated thing in our perspective.

We have got two litigants: Hornbeam and Symeou. They sign it, counsel can sign it, of course. But anybody else, they're anybody else. They're no different than the experts, they are no different than counsel in the BVI or instructing counsel, who I guess is Mr. Campanile. If they want the documents, they sign, and they subject themselves to the jurisdiction of this court.

MR. POWER: We think it is absolutely -- we are talking about relevance to the transactions. Mr. Symeou is a lawyer in Cyprus. We've seen he has very little exposure to any of the Optima entities. I would be surprised if he knows what any of these transactions are about. How are we going to engage in a meaningful discussion about relevance and not relevance unless Mr. Korf is a signatory to this and gets the records, Mr. Kolomoisky gets the records, Mr. Bogolubov gets the records, and the people that are instructing the parties to make these transactions and loans look at the records.

Mr. Symeou, and Mr. Marks --

THE COURT: Why isn't it sufficient that they sign the certification? In other words, I understand the one point, why isn't it sufficient if they sign the certification?

MR. POWER: Okay. Well, they would certainly have to sign the certification if they got the documents. But I'm struggling to see how this will work with the discovery dispute that the parties who -- Mr. Symeou is not a party to any of these transactions. He is an outsider by all means as to regards to Optima Steel, and all these other entities, 18 entities Mr. Symeou has no relationship whatsoever. How are we going to engage in a discussion as to relevance of the transactions when you have a lawyer sitting in Cyprus who won't come to the United States and won't participate in the meet and confer to determine how these things are relevant.

THE COURT: First speak to who on your side of the V do you believe should end up signing this?

MR. POWER: There is the four people that we've already disclosed to the Court prior to the previous order, and again, I would like to state for the record we have already disclosed to the Court who received the records. We are not holding any information back. There has been some allegations we refused to disclose.

Mr. Shulman has the records, Tatiana Ferrer, who is a Russian speaking lawyer in London got the records, who was working on the team, as well as Fabrizio Campanile. Those are the only people outside of the United States who have the records. Those are the only people that will get these records. Fabrizio Campanile, who is part of the legal team as defined by the original order already has the Deutsche Bank records, but we didn't give the Deutsche Bank records to Mr. Shulman. We wanted to hold off on that to get clarification from the Court. Those are the three people outside the United States.

In terms of BVI counsel, we would of course like to have them see the records and the forensic analyst FTI --

THE COURT: And the distinction I'm drawing, and I'll have to go back because I hadn't focused on this, is between signing here the protective order, and utilizing the certification process.

MR. POWER: Frankly, I think your Honor was, if we are going to have somebody sign the certification, to the extent they are the people getting the records. I've disclosed who will sign the certification.

To the extent signing the protective order, if we don't include all the parties that will be looking at these things, the law firms just as the original protective order is probably just fine. I think the certification covers it.

Because again, we are going to be in endless dispute as to whether Korf should be signing it, whether Hornbeam. I don't think that's necessary. I think the lawyers signing this is fine. Anybody who gets the records signs the certification, and we can put the issue to bed, as opposed to quibbling whether it is Bracha or Shulman or Hornbeam or over who has to sign this.

THE COURT: Mr. Marks.

MR. MARKS: Just quite simply, there is no quibbling. My experience is the parties sign protective orders. There's two parties: Mr. Symeou and Hornbeam. They should sign it. If you want the attorneys to sign it as well, we will do it.

THE COURT: Mr. Power, I don't know who would sign on behalf of Hornbeam, but is that an issue?

MR. POWER: No. It's fine. Hornbeam has given power of attorney. That's also not an issue. I will let the Court know, however, just like we did in Alabama, we would like -- if

Bracha is not a party to this and there is going to be an issue with giving Bracha the records, I don't know if I'm hearing that's an issue or not. It is an issue, right? Is there an issue with Bracha having these records?

MR. MARKS: I have no idea. What is Bracha? People get records.

THE COURT: Rather than talking to one another.

MR. MARKS: Sorry.

it. With regard to certifications and the like, obviously there are going to be individuals that sign the certifications. They may be signing in a representative capacity. In other words, I don't know who would be the individual at Bracha or who would be the individual at some of the other entities with regard to the certification. But with regard to who is going to sign here, it will be counsel, it will be the parties. And then with regard to certifications, typically when a certification is signed, the party just goes to the individual and they sign it within the confines of the protective order. In other words, they would be allowed to see documents that are confidential, and then agree to keep things confidential.

Yes, Mr. Marks.

MR. MARKS: It was agreed, and I don't mean to interrupt, it was agreed, it is in both drafts that all the documents will be deemed confidential. Sorry.

THE COURT: That's all right. So, what I'm asking you, is it your position, Mr. Marks, that I would have to police who signs a certification?

MR. MARKS: Your Honor, if I want Mr. Novikoff to get the documents, he is an assistant. He was disclosed by them in the Ohio proceedings. If I want Mr. Novikoff to get the documents, so for example, he can assist me, then Mr. Novikoff has to sign. If I wanted Mr. Bogolubov to get the documents — I'd like to meet him, I've never represented him, that would be a good reason to go to London. But everybody's equal.

THE COURT: Okay. I think I have where the parties stand. So I think I won't say resolved. I think we can move on to the next issue regarding the dates, and I'll figure out what the timing is with regard to control dates for various things to occur.

MR. MARKS: Your Honor, just to mention, in terms of attorneys' eyes only, we want that to be 10 days from the date of the order. We've been relying on that and we haven't marked anything attorneys' eyes only. We didn't have those documents for months. It is not something honestly where we hope to use very much, but we haven't done it yet.

THE COURT: I thought it was 10 days from date of the order or the production if they're produced in the future. And that's the version I was thinking about. There didn't appear to be that much of a dispute with regard to that. But I think

that's fine. Ten days with regard to the documents that have already been produced, to get that in order, and then 10 days with regard to new documents that might get produced. I'm okay with that.

Paragraph 15. Just to be clear, Mr. Marks,
Mr. Kadosh, I think you referenced Section 14 in the section of
the joint letter. I think that should be Section 15 when
you're talking about destruction of responsive materials.

MR. KADOSH: Yes.

THE COURT: I don't know what the dispute is here. Because on the one hand, there is some language which was stricken, the amended protective order does not affect any parties right to, and I assume it would be seek relief concerning the destruction. Then any party may seek the destruction of responsive materials —

MR. POWER: I don't think there is any dispute. I don't see anything. That might have been a difference in wording as far as I can see.

THE COURT: I'll take a look at that. All it's doing is allowing the parties the ability to apply to have documents it believes are not relevant to the litigation destroyed, and it would be a back and forth with regard to much of the other parts of the protective order.

MR. POWER: Section B, this is a point of contention. I don't know why it is not highlighted and asterisked and

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starred. It is the one year issue. The judge in Alabama just granted five years. I think the Court can see that the discovery disputes is going to be a long haul. We were expecting the Regent bank records. One year in this environment is like two weeks. It is like dog years here. So I think one year is way too — I am happy to come back to the Court and report after one year. I think one year, we may be appealing, as the defendant said, to the Second Circuit, we may not be using anything at any time soon.

THE COURT: As I read this, it basically says all of the documents, and I assume one year from the date of the order if you don't start the action in the BVI. Let me think about that. But I understand what you're saying. And I don't know, the appeal in the 11th Circuit, is that something that can be or is expedited in some way? I'll take a look at that. I understand the argument there, and at a minimum, it may have one year but either party can apply to the Court for an extension of that time or something like that. I haven't thought about that in particular. I've had experience where these automatic destruction of materials, when people are sort of left to their own devices, when there isn't something to trigger them to do something, sometimes it happens, sometimes it doesn't. Sometimes there is a dispute and the parties don't even realize it until it is too late. But I'll try and structure some language there and the parties can take a look

at it and let me know what they think.

Are there any other things that I have not covered that I need to cover with regard to the protective order?

MR. POWER: The attorneys' eyes only designation, I think our language on page four, it is taken out. I want the Court to know as a practical perspective, one of our concerns with a wholesale marking of pages, these are Excel spreadsheets and wires, we thought if you have a wire transfer that you are concerned about, you can't just mark the entire page. Let's work that out.

THE COURT: I think consistent with what we've discussed here, I think my general conception of attorneys' eyes only, it should be narrowly tailored. I think Mr. Marks has indicated certainly with regard to some bank accounts and things like that, it is not because there is a bank account number that means the whole page is. It may be that in some circumstances it is. But I am not going to give a ruling on documents that I haven't seen.

But I think everybody has gone through an exercise like this in other cases, attorneys' eyes only designations and confidential designations. So I'm relying on the parties in part to recognize where the line should be drawn. Mr. Marks, you were about to say something.

MR. MARKS: I was going to say there is one thing I think, your Honor, I think Mr. Power is not pushing it and I

think your Honor has accepted, the limitation isn't going to be on both sides that you don't designate attorneys' eyes only for yourself. Mr. Symeou is protecting the interest of the shareholders of the company. So we would designate on behalf of Kolomoisky and Bogolubov if the wires are unrelated or if it has to do with the bank account information of an employee or something like that. So I wanted to make sure. It seems to me we're all on the same page.

THE COURT: I think so. With everything, the devil is in the details, and it may be that some of the documents there may be some kind of dispute over. We're not there yet, in part because I think the first order of business is to get a protective order that is going to be in place, and then the second order of business is for me to consider the motion for reconsideration.

Obviously, the one thing, Mr. Power, that you will have the ability to do, again, on notice, is if, based upon what we've discussed here today, if there are additional 1782 applications you want to make in this district, what I would suggest is this: Before filing the petition, speak to Mr. Marks and Mr. Kadosh and see if you can work out at least some of the scope issues. I understand that you may not be able to work them all out, but it will limit the amount of paper that we end up having to get here, and hopefully you will be able to at least present to me what is really in dispute.

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Because there is some materials I think you would agree you don't necessarily need or want.

MR. POWER: Right.

THE COURT: And that there may be a way to limit that.

With regard to the protective order. Once I get all of the papers, I think there are some papers that are due for me today with regard to the motion for reconsideration.

MR. MARKS: We're going to agree to some -- it ties into something else, your Honor, that's on my agenda if I might. We're happy to provide extension, brief or not brief, depending on two things.

One is, your Honor, there is the issue of the subpoenas on the service providers, which again, I can explain to your Honor why that's going to involve -- it's going to something that is subject to the motion for reconsideration. Currently there is a protective order that precludes the service of new subpoenas. That's the order that you entered I think in July or August. It was after the June hearing. We'd like to keep that in place so that the service provider subpoenas don't go out. Because that's going to again involve a protracted level of litigation that we would like to avoid. Perhaps your Honor will moot that or perhaps there is a way we can agree to do exactly what happened in Alabama. To at least limit it to the materials that are related to Halliwel and to So that's one issue. Warren.

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THE COURT: By service providers you mean professionals?

MR. MARKS: PricewaterhouseCoopers, White & Case, and Your Honor, what happened there is there is a ferroalloy business. Mr. Shulman has no interest in the ferroalloy business at all. One of the companies in that, Felman, does provide product to Warren Steel. White & Case was engaged to do a potential IPO of that business. The consultants were KPMG and PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Powers attaches Exhibit 3 a decision in London where White & Case was disqualified from representing Mr. Pinchulk against Mr. Kolomoisky and Mr. Bogolubov in London because they did the due diligence here in the United States, and they were adverse to them on the ferroalloy business. That had nothing to do with Warren Steel. They saw that published decision in England. They asked your Honor for permission to put the subpoena on the service providers. It is very broad because it goes to all the documents that they have regarding the different related Optima Management, Felman Production, Georgian parties. American Steel. We ask that service of that be delayed and perhaps you can instruct Mr. Power and I to see if we can negotiate limitation on that, so at least it would be done in the way that it was done in Alabama, limited to Warren Steel and to Halliwel.

THE COURT: These are professional lawyers or

accountants or the like. I understand they haven't been served, but my concern is that through their normal processes, these entities are --

MR. MARKS: We do not object if the subpoena is served for preservation. That's not a problem.

THE COURT: Let's get that.

MR. MARKS: Just one second. They may have a problem because it may be burdensome for them, but we don't have a problem.

at a law firm, I haven't been at an accountant firm, but they tend to keep records for a fairly long time anyway. But I think for purposes of preservation, it makes sense to have that happen, and you should probably submit maybe even a joint letter to those parties explicitly telling them that it is for preservation, there is no need feed for them to begin gathering, assembling, but they need to do whatever document preservation steps that they typically take when they receive a subpoena.

With regard to the scope and the like, the parties should meet and confer on that. Again, it's been a while since I looked at those specific subpoenas. And Mr. Power, determine whether all of the material that would be covered by the subpoena is still stuff you would be interested in.

MR. POWER: Okay.

THE COURT: Mr. Marks mentions the ferroalloy business. If that's something that could be carved out, perhaps that can be carved out. Because part of the scope issue I think I am going to be visiting or revisiting in connection with the motion for reconsideration. So, serve the subpoenas, we'll hold any response in abeyance until I rule on the motion for reconsideration.

MR. MARKS: The other item on my agenda, your Honor, is we provided to you the related persons chart.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MARKS: If your Honor has that. There's two things. I wanted to briefly explain it to your Honor and then I wanted to make a request if I could.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARKS: As I say, we only got these documents within the month and we went through them. And the wire records, as your Honor knows, they indicate who the originator is, who the beneficiary is, and it has the address, and obviously it has the amount of the wires. The other side has had these documents, we don't know when they got them because they haven't provided their correspondence with the banks which we want to have. Because discovery should be transparent, and we've requested they provide the correspondence with the banks so we can put together the chronology of what happened and find out why the banks were producing over 9,000 records that have

nothing to do with this case.

It took us a week, just a week, your Honor, to figure out, based on the names and the addresses and doing Google searches, that we have thousands of records of regulated companies of investment funds, Optima Group Holdings LLC, Optima Fund Management LLC, these are hedge funds that are regulated in New York. We've got wire records of information technology companies. We have wire records of investment banks. We have no business having at all. And these are wire records that have been disseminated to a lot of people who are outside of the United States.

We're very uncomfortable about that. There is an ethical rule which deals with attorneys having possession of records which are inadvertently produced. We don't understand how it happened that the records of these unrelated parties were produced months ago. And neither this Court was told about that at the June 22 hearing or we were told about it.

Because if I had known that there were 9,000 records of unrelated companies, I wouldn't have wanted them. I don't want them on my servers, I don't want them in my office. We shouldn't have them.

And what we are asking your Honor do is to order the other side to produce their correspondence with the banks, their e-mails, whatever it is, so we can get a handle on why this occurred.

And then we are going to ask your Honor, it shouldn't be our obligation, but there has to be a process where these banks are notified, and certainly at least the entities that are most significantly impacted are notified about what happened.

It is a problem in my mind that people have in my office, innocently, in Mr. Power's office and people associated with him have wire records of \$400 million of a hedge fund, of \$100 million of these other companies. So I don't know what happened. If there hadn't been ex parte communications with the banks, if we had been included in that process, we would have understood what happened. We don't know if they were instructed to do searches. Whether they made the mistake themselves. We want to get to the bottom of it. Ethically, I'm concerned about it, and I don't want to have happen in a year from now that somebody releases these records, and these people find out that this happened, and they would blame me or somebody else.

THE COURT: Well, I think in the first place they would blame the bank for releasing the documents.

MR. MARKS: Can we get the correspondence?

THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Power about that.

MR. POWER: Your Honor, in one of your orders you instruct the parties to chill. I hate to say it, with all due respect.

MR. MARKS: I'm chill.

MR. POWER: We've been waiting for this moment of basically I gotcha.

The records. And this is one of the sheets that Mr. Marks handed up to the Court, it is unrelated persons. If you look, Optima Group Holdings, Optima Fund Management, CSC Arabia, CSC Australia, CSC Japan, CSC Vietnam. We see the pattern. Obviously someone at the bank — we don't have intimate knowledge of these entities, and I am not sure Mr. Marks does either.

To the extent these entities have nothing to do with the related parties and are not responsive to the subpoena, it has been disclosed, we've been asking for a list. We did not look at our records to look for ways to hold ourselves responsible for the bank producing records that weren't responsive. Mr. Marks is looking for e-mail exchanges, all these things. It is obviously a buildup to say we did something wrong.

I can say to the Court we did nothing but serve the subpoena on the bank. We answered any questions they might have had. It is very obvious, 100 percent obvious that any of the unrelated persons that's unresponsive production is only because the names are so exactly the same. We're happy to get rid of them. We hope to do that. Mr. Marks has asked me many times to ask the banks to expand the scope. Absolutely not.

So, if we are going to engage in this witch hunt, I'm happy to do it, and we'll do it aggressively against any suggestion that we've done anything wrong. If that's where Mr. Marks is taking this, then that's fine. We'll address it head on.

If, on the other hand, his concern truly is to deal with a mistake by the bank in producing records that are not responsive to the subpoena, that's a very easy fix.

Now, again, I have a belief as to what the true intentions are of that. I frankly don't care, I don't want, we're not going to use records of somebody that's not responsive. But again, I think we have been asking for a list of the unresponsive parties that have been identified over the last three weeks. We just got this last night.

THE COURT: Okay. What about the request for correspondence or e-mails with the bank?

MR. POWER: We have produced correspondence, letters with the bank. To the extent there's e-mails, that would require, one, going back and forth with our system. I can just tell you historically the representations dealings with the bank are they call us up, ask for an extension. They leave a message. They pass it over to one of our colleagues. We just looked at our records when Mr. Marks asked to get the production, we did go to our records. That's where we found a Deutsche Bank letter that said, hey, we're waiting for you to send us over a protective agreement. So, there is another

letter from Wells Fargo who we don't have any production from.

We sent them a letter saying — this was probably six months

ago, there is an outstanding production. What are you going to

do about it. We've heard nothing.

So we have produced pretty much all the records that were we were able to find from the files that have been maintained by the paralegal and by the associate. When I get these things, I forward them over to somebody.

I think really what Mr. Marks was asking, and again, maybe he should tell the Court, is he looking to try to get information that we expanded the scope of discovery? The answer is no. And if we are going to have to go through all our system just to show we didn't expand the scope of discovery to include the very entities that he finds are unresponsive, we'll do that.

Now, as to the other correspondence, we gave them the cover letters, we've given all the cover letters that were on the subpoena. I'm a little unclear as to whether or not a e-mail from the bank saying can I have an extension to produce the discovery is responsive materials that were produced in response to the subpoena. But regardless, we will do what the Court finds. This is something we internally discussed.

Mr. Marks' demand for every e-mail and voice mail and everything.

So, which again, is a huge undertaking to the extent

the sole purpose of that is to see if we directed the bank to expand the scope to include these unrelated entities.

THE COURT: It sounds as if there have been some production of this material. But Mr. Marks, let me hear from you and then I'll make a ruling.

MR. MARKS: Your Honor, I've really been pretty chill and I don't really think the concept of a witch hunt is an appropriate accusation to be made about me.

Our position is that subpoenas shouldn't be served ex parte. There shouldn't be communications ex parte between the persons serving the subpoena and the recipient. That it should be a transparent process. We've been cut out of that process not only from the beginning, but most recently because they never provided this letter from Deutsche Bank or reminding Deutsche Bank. We had no idea there was discovery outstanding from Deutsche Bank until November 3 when they sent it to us. They never provided us a followup letter to Wells Fargo. We've not received any of this.

On the one hand Mr. Power says there is not very much communications because I guess they leave voice mails for each other, and then he's saying this is something — all we want is the communications. If there are e-mails to and from the bank, there are only so many people, Mr. Barry, Mr. Power, who was ever involved. Let's produce them so the Court can understand what happened.

THE COURT: I won't require some computer search. But the individuals who were responsible, whether it is a paralegal or attorneys at your firm, Mr. Power, who dealt with the different entities that were subpoenaed, have them review their files. And see both in terms of paper files that they may have but also electronic files for communications with the banks relating to subpoenas, to the extent you haven't already produced that material, I'd ask that you turn that over.

With regard to going forward, both sides, from now on, any communications with subpoenaed parties, you should copy your adversary.

Mr. Power, if someone from your office is making a request or following up, they should copy the adversary.

Similarly, Mr. Marks, if someone from your office is following up with a subpoena with an entity that's already been subpoenaed, you copy your adversary.

MR. MARKS: May I clarify that? And I appreciate your Honor allowing us to see the communications. As far as the banks are concerned, if there is any further communications with the banks, we consider them to be third parties, we will copy Mr. Power on all communications and vice versa. As concerns White & Case, that's a complicated issue, your Honor. Because they are the attorneys for some of the related entities, and there is an attorney-client privilege. If and when anything had to be produced, there is going to be

communications between White & Case and lawyers who represent those entities. And also Pricewaterhouse Coopers and KPMG are not third parties either.

So what I would ask your Honor to do is distinguish between the third parties which are the banks and require both of us to have no ex parte communications, but not apply that same rule to the entities where there are relationships. We'll abide by what your Honor says, but I don't see how White & Case can deal with a subpoena.

THE COURT: They also haven't responded yet.

MR. MARKS: They haven't been served.

THE COURT: They are going to be served, as I mentioned, in some form of joint submission to them what their responsibilities are, what is expected of them with regard to preservation.

With regard to any future communications, I think nothing is going to be produced unless and until I rule on the other issues. So I'm not saying that with regard to those entities, Mr. Marks, because there isn't any ongoing subpoena response because it's going to be held in abeyance, those communications you don't have to share with your adversary.

MR. MARKS: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Is there anything else we need to deal with today? I am going to try, and obviously there is a lot of material that I have to look at. I am going to try and get the

transcript, or at least a rough, so I can make sure that I'm marking up the protective order. But my intention is to get it to the parties in the next couple of days, and certainly before the end of the week.

With regard to the extension, just submit a letter to me or e-mail saying what you've agreed upon with regard to that, or if there is a dispute I'll resolve that. This is the extension with regard to the briefing on the motion for reconsideration.

As I mentioned, Mr. Power, if you do intend to make some additional 1782, typically they would go to the Part 1 judge, but I agreed to keep this. And so, they should come to me.

MR. POWER: Yes.

THE COURT: But I expect the parties to meet and confer before I get the submissions. In part because it may alleviate some work that the parties have to do and may focus the issues that are in dispute that I have to decide.

MR. MARKS: Thank you for your generous amount of time. We appreciate it very much.

THE COURT: It is a fair amount of time.

MR. MARKS: If you go five more minutes, we can each bill two hours.

THE COURT: Unfortunately, I have no one to bill. We are going to stand adjourned. Thank you very much.